

Radio resurrected; Players pleased

by Norman J. Stark

After one and a half hours of debate last night, Students' Council approved a proposal calling for the rebirth of Radio McGill. The "New Look Radio McGill" was allocated \$3,000 to set up a temporary broadcast facility, which is expected to be operational in a month's time.

This amount fell short of the \$7,000 requested by the Committee for Radio McGill, but Council agreed to consider a request for additional funds in the future providing that Radio proved responsible in operating the station.

This proviso came about as a result of the fears of many councillors that Radio McGill would continue to be subject to rip-offs and damage, which resulted in the Students' Society Executive closing the station this summer. Security was the dominant theme in the debate, as councillors expressed concern over the security measures that were provided for in the proposal, and argued at great length on how best to ensure the safety of the equipment.

It was decided that, as a temporary measure, only two keys would be available to the front door, one to be held by the

station manager, and the other by the Union building manager.

It seemed to some observers that the Radio Committee was being judged not only on the proposal presented to the Council, but also on fears about a repetition of past performance. All this, they felt, resulted in the passing of the somewhat restrictive key proviso and in the allocation of less than half of the amount requested. "Evidently Council requires proof of good faith on the part of Radio McGill, a measure not required of any other club who budget was passed by Council," said one councillor.

Also contributing to the passage of less than the requested amount was the lack of an itemized budget. Benjie Steinfield, spokesman for the group, explained that as all the equipment was locked up in storage, concrete figures for reinstallation, repairs, and purchases could not be provided. The proposal submitted to council asks for \$5,000 to rewire the equipment in the studios, and to make any necessary repairs. Steinfield stated that this was a professional estimate, and that it would take at least six months to make Radio McGill fully operational again.



Nick Pogue

A typical picture of a typical Council meeting. Typically, there was lots of idiotic talk.

The balance of \$2,000 covers the installation of fifteen new speakers around campus at a cost of \$100 each, and \$500 to repair and rewire existing speakers. Council therefore decided to see if Radio McGill could set up the temporary facility before authorizing the remaining \$4,000.

Said Steinfield after passage of the measure, "We must now prove to the students and Coun-

cil that we intend to run a serious radio station. We hope that in one month considerable progress will be made." Somewhat resentful of the persistent questioning of security measures by Council, he added, "We're going to put together the best goddamned radio station in the city!"

Regarding other items on the agenda, Council appointed the

Executive, which includes the Daily Editor, to come up with a proposal to restructure the Students' Society. They also passed the remaining budgets with only token cuts, including the large request by the Players' Club, which amounted to over \$25,000.

Last night's meeting managed to drag on for almost four hours, after starting forty-five minutes late.

Room goes to ANEQ

by Michael Lewis

Later this week, ANEQ (Association Nationale des Etudiants du Quebec) will open its regional headquarters for Montreal in a room provided by the Students' Society. Coming at a time when many student groups are forced to share office space in the University Centre, many are wondering why an organization not affiliated with McGill is to have such a privilege.

According to External vice-president Kyriakos Matziorinis, the four or five ANEQ representatives occupying room B-41, will be primarily engaged in turning out their newspaper, *La Majorite*.

Also, by housing ANEQ's office in the University Centre, Matziorinis hopes that some extra revenue might come in by

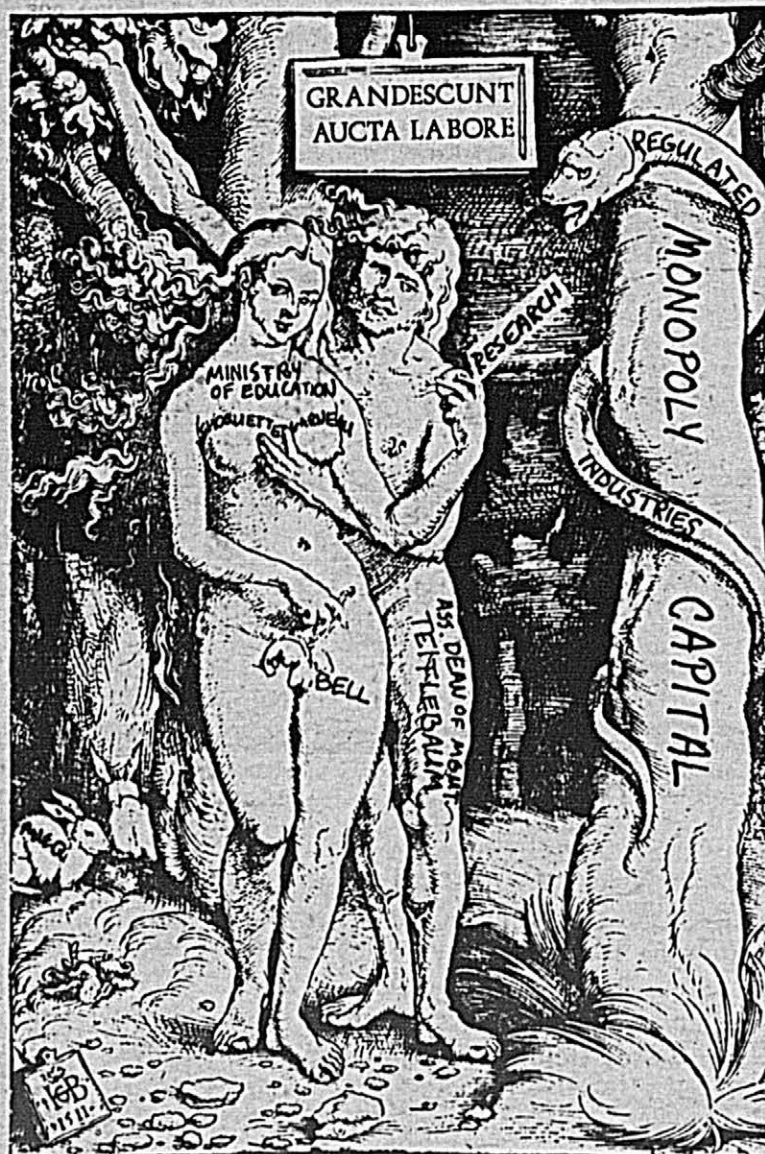
attracting possible clients to McGill's newspaper facilities. But Matziorinis' real concern is that this will bring McGill a step closer to membership in the Association. Having ANEQ live under our roof, "makes us directly involved with it". He emphasized the acute shortage of office space available in Montreal and said that this 'gesture' would show that anglophone universities were sympathetic to the Quebec student movement.

At present, McGill has only observer status in ANEQ although, as Matziorinis pointed out, it can participate in the discussions and debates. Most of the advantages of belonging to ANEQ are long term, he said. For instance, Matziorinis added, ANEQ is negotiating student bus fares with MUCTC for

those students attending ANEQ universities.

But a spokesman for one of the student groups at present sharing an office felt otherwise. "We don't understand why we have to put up with sharing a small office when there's a room being used by ANEQ". He went on to say, "there are many people who are members of one organization or other, yet valuable office space is being given to a small group with not a fraction of our numbers."

In defence, Matziorinis said that, "one more office won't make much of a difference". In Matziorinis' view, "we have a whole building to ourselves and are the only university in Montreal to have its own building."



ORIGINAL SIN?

Inside

On page 4, the Daily recounts startling discoveries of the effects of present-day education, uncovered in a study of student aspirations.

what's what

WHAT'S THAT?

What's What will now appear only once a week, that's what. Double spaced, typed submissions will be accepted until 7 pm Sunday. Today column will continue as usual.

Eyes Examined

Contact Lenses

Dr. David Kwavnick, O.D.
Optometrist

Tel. 933-8700
933-8182

1535 Sherbrooke St. West
(Corner Guy)

First planning meeting of the year

McGill Committee For Social Justice In The Middle East

Agenda: Israel information activities, Shofar newspaper, lecture series, etc.

Place: Reading Room No. 2, off of Redpath Library drop-in centre (2nd floor)

Time: Tuesday, October 7, 5:00 P.M.

ASUS BY-ELECTIONS

OCTOBER 22, 1975

Nominations are called for the following positions on the ASUS executive.

• SECRETARY } For the term ending June 30, 1976
• U3 REPRESENTATIVE }

• U1 REPRESENTATIVE } For the term ending Dec. 31, 1975.
• U2 REPRESENTATIVE }

Nominations must be signed by 25 members of the ASUS. All nominations must be countersigned by the candidate, who must include his or her phone number. As well, all members signing nomination papers are requested to list their year and the degree they are pursuing beside their signature. Nominations must contain only the following words: "We, the undersigned members of the Arts and Science Undergraduate Society, nominate.....for the position of"

Nominations for class reps may be signed only by students who are in the same year as the candidate. Candidates must submit nominations by 4 P.M. tomorrow to the ASUS mailbox in the Union. Candidates may withdraw from the election no later than seven days prior to the election date.

A CHIEF RETURNING OFFICER is needed to run the by-elections. Applications for CRO will be accepted until 4 P.M. Friday, October 10th.

TECHNICAL REP to the Food & Beverage Processors

Microbiology Food Microbiology

Millipore, Ltd., a leader in separation technology; i.e., fine filtration systems for production and lab applications, seeks an individual with some knowledge of food or beverage processing. Minimum Bachelor's level, with preference for advanced academic credentials in Microbiology or Food Microbiology. Prior sales experience a plus; however, a desire to enter sales and marketing is acceptable. Bilingual-English/French a plus. The individual selected, after extensive training, will initiate and implement sales and marketing programs responsible for sales and marketing to the food and beverage market in Canada. Geographic base: Toronto. We offer training, an excellent salary + car + company paid relocation if necessary. Interviews will be held in Montreal and Toronto. To arrange an interview or to inquire as to your suitability, call:

Mr. R. Turchek
at [514] 842-6111
on October 13, 14 or 15,
from 9 AM - 9 PM.

classifieds

These ads may be placed in the advertising office at the University Centre from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Ads received by 10 o'clock appear the following day. Rates: 3 consecutive insertions - \$3.00 maximum 20 words. 15 cents per extra word.

HOUSING

Apt. to share \$84/month corner Jeanne Mance-Pine 849-0911 Mark.

Comfortable rooms in a private flat facing Mont-Royal Park. 15 minute walk from Campus \$70.00 a month 273-3917.

Sublet (ill Sept. 30, 1976, 3-1/2 apartment, \$220, pool, sauna, Cote des Neiges & Ridgewood. One month free rent. 738-8893 evenings.

WANTED

Artists, writers, typesetters and other sorts needed to prepare information pamphlet and schedule for McGill Community Festival. Contact Danny at 738-0500 or 392-8937.

JOBS

Will babysit in my home during day. McGill area. Under one year old preferred. References Telephone Claudia 282-1168.

WANTED supervision and fun for/with two children, 4 and 7, fifteen minutes from McGill, afternoons Mon.-Fri. 937-0986 evenings.

MISCELLANEOUS

VIOLIN AND PIANO TUITION. Professional musician. Experienced in working with adult students. Beginners, advanced. For information and interview, phone 487-1162.

OLD COMICS WANTED. I will pay high prices for large accumulations and collections of old comic books, particularly Marvel comics. 481-2830 anytime.

Moving? Ex-Grad student trucks available, professionalism guaranteed, insured, low rates. Free estimate Tim 481-6385.

ANGLICAN EUCHARIST. Simple, contemporary liturgy, every Friday, 1:00 P.M., Yellow Door Coffee House, 3625 Aylmer, 2nd floor. ALL WELCOME.

El-Cheapo-HOMEMADE LUNCHES. Daily from 11-2 p.m. at the Yellow Door, 3625 Aylmer. 3 course meal - special 99c.

continued on page 6

HANS J. MORGENTHAU

Father of Modern International Relations
Author of "Politics Among Nations"

on

"AMERICA & THE MID-EAST; THE KISSINGER ERA"

Wednesday, October 8th, 8:00 P.M.

Leacock 26

Admission:

students free; non-students \$1.50

McGill Debating Union

McGill Committee for Social Justice
in the Middle East.

STUDENTS' SOCIETY EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

APPLICATIONS ARE NOW BEING CALLED FOR STUDENT REPRESENTATION on the following sub-committees of the SENATE COMMITTEE ON THE CO-ORDINATION OF STUDENT SERVICES (for the academic year 1975-1976)

- SUB-COMMITTEE ON STUDENT HEALTH
5 students (at least two from Graduate Studies)
- SUB-COMMITTEE ON STUDENT HOUSING
7 students (one from Co-ed Residences)
- SUB-COMMITTEE ON STUDENT PLACEMENT
5 students (at least one from Graduate Studies)
- SUB-COMMITTEE ON STUDENT COUNSELLING
3 students
- SUB-COMMITTEE ON NON-CANADIAN STUDENT LIFE
7 students

Application forms are available at Students' Council Offices in the University Centre.

Completed forms must be handed in by 5:00 p.m. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1975.

Campus Legal Aid

New Location

(Free)

5 days weekly 9 am - 5 pm

Union Bldg. B46 (basement)

PHONE 392-8918

notice

All our Campus advertisers are kindly advised that the McGill Daily is going to take a break during the Thanksgiving Week (Oct. 13-17).

The paper will resume publication on Monday, October 20th.

The ad office will be open on Oct. 16 & 17 from 9 A.M. - 5 P.M. and the deadline for October 20th is Friday October 17 before Noon.

392-8902 ad office

Alternative cinema- showing the other side

by Helena Lamed

An alternative cinema exists. It is made up of film-makers from all over the world who are trying to overcome the limitations imposed by the commercialism and monopolistic tendencies of the film industry. This group found its expression in the Comité d'Action Cinématographique, initially formed by Quebec film-makers and others concerned with the exposition of social and political problems through film. The immediate aim of the Comité was the organization of an International Conference of radical film-makers.

This conference was held in June 1974, and about 200 film-makers, critics, distributors, and political activists came together to compare experiences. They were united by a basic adherence to socialist ideals, but the varying political and social problems of each nation gave rise to different views and goals. Film-makers from Third World countries of Africa and Latin America saw

the New Cinema as a potential force in the struggle for national liberation. They felt that their films could define and illustrate the social injustices, the exploitation and oppression generated by western imperialism.

It was generally agreed that this imperialism penetrates deeply into the film industry, as the production of films is largely financed by American funds. Distributing agencies, in North America and abroad, are almost exclusively controlled by American interests. Films with important social and political (and possibly anti-capitalist) statements are thus often denied exposure.

The films shown at the conference illustrated the concerns of the New Cinema. They included a documentary on the Chilean balladeer and revolutionary, Victor Jara, who was brutally executed by the military regime; Swiss, Finnish, and Bolivian films about the repercussions of strikes and other problems that workers face when asserting their rights;

Symbol of the Comité d'Action Cinématographique used at Rencontres Internationales 1974.

African films about neo-colonialism and the emergence of the Third World; and a film study of the revolt at Attica prison.

The conference prompted the organization of several more localized committees of film-makers— in Latin America, Africa, and Western Europe, designed to explore in depth the particular problems of each group. The Comité in Montreal remains a point of liaison between all other members; it distributes information about the activities of other groups, and hopes to publish a journal in the fall.

The Comité hopes to sell

films sent from other countries to those willing to distribute them: television, educational institutions, and the like. The Comité will thus help the film-makers to recoup their investments, and enable them to become known.

Although Quebec is part of a developed industrial society, it is still faced with the social, political and economic problems that provide material for film-makers who are interested in the alternative cinema. Most Quebec film-makers start off in the government operated National Film Board, and are thus subjected to the rules regarding style and content set down by the Board. It is very difficult to present a different perspective, or show some degree of independence within the context of the NFB. Some film-makers

spin off into private production. Others, who are not in a position to do this, still refuse to make concessions to government policy, and films with potential social relevance are never realized.

The initial efforts of the Comité d'Action Cinématographique to create a forum for radical film-makers has been relatively successful. One of the Comité's ultimate goals is final escape from the domination of the American distributing companies (Paramount, Fox, et al.), and the establishment of their own distribution. This would provide great encouragement for film-makers with important statements to make about certain situations, and who might otherwise remain in obscurity. Unfortunately, they will have long to wait.

Choquette - the unLiberal

Mr. Choquette's resignation as Education Minister last week was not at all convincing. In the past, he has always been known for his staunch Liberal views, so why did he quit not only his portfolio, but also his caucus position to sit in the National Assembly as an Independent? There is more than meets the public eye.

Robert Bourassa and he have not been very good friends since the events of October 1970 when Choquette emerged as a sound strong-minded Federalist, a real godsend to a feeble and confused Premier: the Justice Minister was right away propelled into the number two spot in the Liberal Party.

Mr. Choquette had over the years in that portfolio built himself a great deal of power by a very extensive use of wiretapping. This was revealed in the spring of 1975 when the "Joyal Affair" became public. This was when the Cliche Commission into Organized Crime was informed of QPP wiretaps on at least one ministerial secretary. With a scenario akin to that involving Guy Favreau, the Federal Justice Minister in the mid-'60's, there were supposedly bribe offers and influence-peddling to place someone into a higher position.

Like Favreau, but with less credibility, the Premier denied all knowledge of the affair, seemingly throwing all of the blame onto Jerome Choquette, conveniently away on holiday at the time. An interested public waited with bated breath, surrounded by the stench of the meat scandal and enthralled with tales of corruption in high places. In due course, the Justice Minister returned and announced that he had indeed spoken to the Premier.

Uproar. A hostile press, seizing upon the scandals unearthed by the Cliche Commission began to question severely the leadership of BouBou while the Ottawa Liberals ordered him to clean up his house or else. Until actually raised the question of his testifying before the Commission—but in the usual manner of Canadian politics, it all turned out to be a storm in a teacup. Mr. Bourassa did not testify before the Commission and rumours began to circulate even then about possible cabinet shuffles.

Two months ago, Jerome Choquette was moved from the Justice Ministry. He did not object, at least publicly, perhaps conceding that it needed a tough hand to get Bill 22 enforced with its intent in mind. As for the portfolio of Justice,

curiously, powers seemingly will not be confined any more to one person, but will be divided between the Solicitor General and the Justice Minister, Messrs. Lalonde and Garneau respectively. Was this in order to put an end to the powerful advantages accruing to the Justice Minister? Quite possible.

On the other hand, from Mr. Choquette's viewpoint, can one say that he knows a sinking ship when he sees one? Or, more importantly, how are the Liberals minus one of their number going to whittle away at and destroy the original concept of Bill 22 with that ever skillful ability of the party to compromise out of existence any real reform or change? Only time will tell.

Should Bill 22 be watered down to no more than another Bill 63? The significant minority which does not think that Bill 22 goes far enough will convince many people that the only way to preserve French culture is to bring in as many PQ MNAs as possible.

It is probably in this last, that Choquette chose to resign from the party as well as from the Cabinet, for the Liberal party, federally as well as provincially, is about as bankrupt and moribund as it can get.

Chris Rogers

today

Women's Judo Club:

Classes have already started. Members from last year: please come if you can. Same time and place.

McGill Film Society:

Attention all members. General meeting and workshop meeting in Film Society office at 7 pm.

Bridge Club:

Duplicate game at 6:45 pm in the Grill Room, Union second floor. Everyone welcome. For info call Howard 481-9122 or Robert 488-3085.

Pre-Med Society:

Introductory meeting Union 307, 1 pm. Contact Eli Offenbacher 842-6616 for info.

Sandwich Theatre:

All those interested in directing a Canadian one-act play for Sandwich Theatre come today to read some of the plays available in the Players' Club Offices, third floor of the Union, from 3 to 4 pm.

Motorcycle Club:

Anyone interested come to Union ballroom today at 1 pm.

Skydiving Club:

First meeting at 8 pm in Union B47.

Crippled Children Campaign:

Engineering, Nursing and P&OT Undergraduate Societies will canvass across campus seeking contributions for the Quebec Society for Crippled Children. Volunteer canvassers are welcome at the Engineering Undergraduate Offices in the McConnell Engineering Building.

M.F.S. Film Workshop:

A McGill Film Society Workshop meeting at 8 pm in Union 466-467 for those interested in working on super 8 films. 392-8934.

Debating Union

Physical and psychological aspects of speechmaking. Guest performance by Socrates and The Golden Agers. Union 307, 7:30 pm.

McGill Christian Fellowship:

Off to Africa? Dave Michell will lead us in a discussion on "missions". Come join us in the Newman Centre, 3484 Peel St. at 1 pm.

Women's Union:

Sorry about the meeting for the car mechanics course yesterday. It will be today at 5 pm in the Union 457-8. Please come or call us at 392-8920. The course will be every Mon. from 5:30 - 8:30 pm.

continued on page 6



In search of the

by Marc Cassini

ASOPE is not a collection of Quebec fables. It is a joint study that intends to determine, by 1977, the ways and the extent to which students' plans concerning future education and eventual professions are influenced by their school milieu, their families, and their day-to-day existence.

Begun in 1971, ASOPE (Aspirations scolaires et orientations professionnelles des étudiants) was undertaken by the Department of Sociology at the Université de Montreal and Université de Laval's Faculty of Education.

Both English and French language students (numbering 20,350) ranging from high school, secondaries I, III, and V to second-year CEGEP took part and the project embraced both private and public institutions.

Guy Rocher, from the UdeM, who headed the project, believes that "it is the most ambitious and important study of North American youth ever attempted."

The year 1975 midwived ASOPE's first results when three dossiers were published: the first on students, the second on parents (1,932) and the third on teachers (1,685).

"The most significant findings," said Rocher, "were the great differences between the younger and older students and also between anglophones and francophones."

"Our ultimate goal," he added, "will be achieved when students who were originally surveyed in 1971 in Secondary I will be asked the same questions in 1977. We will be able to determine whether the intervening years confirmed or altered their aspirations. And, most important, if altered, we will be able to see what influenced the students — be it parents, teachers, or peers."

Lise Bissonnette, of *Le Devoir*, in her interpretation of the dossiers wrote that, "the typical student, as the project suggests, does not exist." Actually, there are two 'average' individuals in the Quebec school system: the francophone and the anglophone.

ASOPE established that 90 percent of French students' parents are strictly Quebecois and Roman Catholic. Only 40 percent of English parents were born in the province and they are generally better educated and less rural than their French counterparts. Thus, francophone students find their cultural identity in Quebec while anglophone identify with North America first, and Canada second.

English students are barely an ethnic majority in English schools (20 percent) while French and Italian students follow. Francophone schools, on the other hand, are almost totally dominated by French students.

It would also seem that the proverbial Protestant ethic is now endorsed by young francophones. They value work, the sciences, and administrative posts and prefer, in this order, the following academic streams: pure sciences, letters, administration, law, and medicine.

English youth largely prefer the social sciences and the arts. They consider themselves "non-consumers" and admit to attempting to cultivate personal development rather than "job goals."

If one is to believe ASOPE's indications, Quebec society in the future will be exclusively made up of French doctors, lawyers, administrators, and workers alongside English poets and artists.

Yet the statistics bear out the following: only 10 percent of English students are recruited by professional and technical schools after high school.

while almost one-half of French high school graduates are recruited. One-half of all the secondary school anglophones surveyed (compared to only 32 percent of the francophones polled), intended to continue their education in university.

Over one-third of all the English students in Quebec think that the "raison d'être" of education is intellectual development while 40 percent saw the cultivation of "life goals" as the end result of education. The French sector (50 percent) equated schooling with professional training.

The assumption, however, that French students make this equation out of personal choice and that their English counterparts are more 'genuinely' interested in liberal arts could not be further from the truth. The statistics, far from indicating an inherent divergence of cultural and social interests between English and French students, help to uncover the economic situation in Quebec that has historically plagued any attempt to reconcile the two groups. Because French students are born into relatively less affluent families, they simply cannot afford to spend time and money collecting facial hair and credits towards post-graduate degrees.

Professional training promises money and security after only three years of schooling.

The anglophone student, on the other hand, can avoid a premature appearance on the labour market by remaining in school as long as possible. The arts, as well as law and medicine, offer this possibility. Most English students have the added advantage of knowing that their parents will "foot the bill and the tip", and that their financial well-being will be assured during their years in school.

This line of reasoning would appear to be valid when one considers that French students from wealthy or adequate origins generally adopt English values.

The concrete political leanings of the two groups point to further divergence. When asked which present political party they would vote for if an election were held tomorrow, 42.6 percent of the French CEGEP students said they would vote for the Parti Quebecois, while 41.7 percent of their English counterparts preferred the Liberal Party.

Another significant finding was the different attitudes between young high schoolers and older CEGEP students. The statistics show that secondary school students are generally conservative in the realm of politics and social issues, while their elders are more critical of society.

The write-up in *Le Devoir* stated that "younger students are more apt to paraphrase their parents' political and social attitudes while CEGEP students look to their peers and professors for guidance."

Over one-half of the young students surveyed, especially the francophones, hoped to see the police invested with more power while CEGEP students (80

percent) were against it. Young students (50 percent) were also against common law and divorce. The percentage drops as age increases.

Almost all CEGEP students (90 percent) advocated criticism of institutions while younger students were almost unanimous in their wish that institutions be left alone.

Ultra-right parents appear to be their children's political mentors. More than half of the English and 40 percent of the French parents surveyed were in favour of additional police power.

Only 40 percent of all parents would like to see profits from private enterprise limited. Most of the parents surveyed were in support of society's hierarchical make-up.

By simply asking the same questions of parents and students, ASOPE seems to have proven that there is a generation





average student

gap in Quebec.

Of the Secondary I students canvassed, 35 percent said that they disagree with their parents on issues like love, liberty, politics, and religion. This proportion increased to 70 percent among CEGEP students. Compare this with the parents' responses: only 15 percent admitted to a disagreement with their children on basic issues.

It is interesting to see the students' educational and professional aspirations in direct comparison to their parents' hopes. Francophone parents are worried about the future and about their children's chances of attaining equality in society. French-speaking parents are less liberal in all senses of the word, according to ASOPE, and like their children, put a premium on work, ambition, and individual success.

Anglophone parents, on the other

hand, are concerned with their children's well-being in the far-distant future. For them, education is not utilitarian, but enriching in the long-term.

French parents (37 percent) favoured professional schools and one-third believed in the advantages of intellectual achievement in school. On the English side of the ledger, 52 percent saw schools as intellectual institutions and 35 percent hope that education will help their children reach those elusive "life-goals".

Three-quarters of the English parents surveyed, as opposed to only 61 percent French-speaking parents, want their children to attend and complete university. A majority of the English parents (58 percent) are convinced their children will succeed. Only 43.5 percent of the French parents expressed this hope.

ASOPE also asked students to offer

opinions on present society and on their hopes for future society. Of all the students surveyed, 75 percent either enjoyed or were satisfied with the educational system. The French students, however, especially the older ones, considered themselves more rebellious in that they deplored certain restrictions on their freedom.

Most students (80 percent) believe that society is egalitarian enough to allow a poor individual to become wealthy. One-half think that politicians are too highly respected, while 75 percent feel that workers are not awarded enough respect. Three-quarters of all students (90 percent of CEGEP students) are critical of what the questionnaire called "the depersonalization of Quebec society."

When asked to peer into their crystal balls, the students almost unanimously predict that, if change is to come at all in Quebec, it will come gradually. Of the francophone CEGEP students polled, 52 percent are optimistic about the future, while only 37 percent of their English counterparts expressed the same positive faith.

Three-quarters of all the students feel that Quebec's natural resources will one day be nationalized or, rather, provincialized.

On the personal horizon, 92 percent of the French CEGEP students surveyed will remain in Quebec. A few English CEGEP students (15 percent) will definitely leave the province.

More francophone CEGEP students (85 percent) wish to become homeowners, as opposed to 77 percent of the anglophone CEGEP students. A popular CEGEP aspiration (75 percent) is the hope that students will not, in any way, imitate the "old and defunct generation."

Nonetheless, the students have a long way to go towards transcending capitalist roots. While 50 percent of all students expressed the vague hope of experiencing communal life, as many as 75 percent hope to have a high standard of living. English students (52 percent) wish that the system of awarding merit be maintained in school and in a large sector of society.

A majority of students (50 percent) want families, 2 percent voiced the hope of participating in politics, 40 percent expect to live in the country and 20 percent will live, if possible, in small towns.

Of all Quebec students surveyed, 50 percent expressed a lack of self-confidence.

"Quebec teachers," continues Le Devoir, "are truly in a world apart, somehow shielded from society and its problems and from students and their problems. And they are happy in a elitist system of education — with themselves on top of the pyramid."

The teachers surveyed were asked the same questions that students and parents answered with only certain modi-

fications accorded to their profession. ASOPE sought to determine their various social and political orientations and their opinions on the role of education and on the future of Quebec.

Francophone teachers, from both levels (i.e. high school and CEGEP), were generally found to be more preoccupied with economic success than their anglophone counterparts. The latter, of course, are better-off financially and usually have a better and less specialized education.

A higher percentage of French language teachers would like to see a greater proportion of public involvement in politics. Three-quarters of all the teachers polled feel that politicians should be subject to incessant and insistent scrutiny and criticism.

One half of Quebec teachers hope that private profit will be limited and that the wastage of natural resources will be curbed if not eliminated. English teachers were more pessimistic about the realization of such hopes.

A majority (70 percent) of Quebec teachers are satisfied with Quebec society and yet 90 percent foresee serious changes in the future. Of those, 40 percent of Quebec's francophone instructors and 22 percent of their anglophone counterparts believe that change will be violent. A large minority (25 percent) would be in favour of a police state.

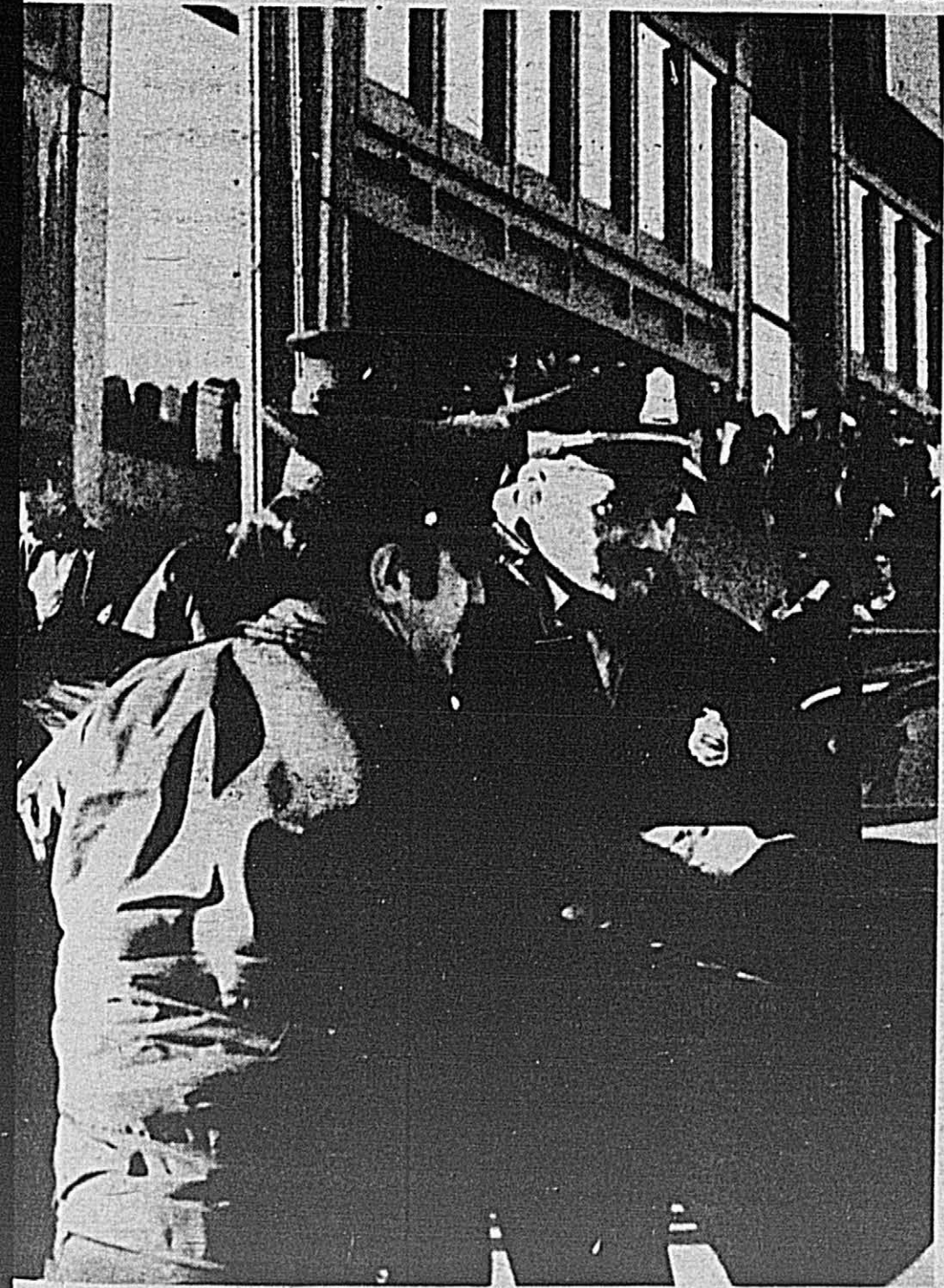
Most teachers (67 percent of the French and 62 percent of the English) believe that a common worker's son or daughter can pursue the education of their choice as easily as the son or daughter of a professional. However, 10 percent of Quebec's French teachers and 17 percent of its English instructors would prefer to teach the child of a professional or a white collar worker. Only 15 percent of all would rather be employed for the benefit of a blue collar worker's child.

Almost half of the French teachers polled (as opposed to 30 percent of Quebec's English teachers) felt that the technical programs in the high schools recruit as many offspring of industrial workers as children of professionals.

A not so startling majority (80 percent French and 60 percent English) enjoy teaching students with average or above average ("genius") aptitudes. Only 3 percent of all teachers surveyed derive pleasure from indoctrinating less "intelligent" students.

ASOPE discovered that 90 percent of Quebec's teachers feel that higher capabilities are needed by students who follow general studies. Technical courses, according to 65 percent, are better suited for students with lower aptitudes.

In appraising Quebec's public school system, 55 percent of the province's francophone teachers (38 percent anglophone) would send their own children to private high school. Moreover, both French and English teachers (46 percent and 35 percent, respectively) would send their progeny to private CEGEP.



The Daily is not Created - it's Produced.

Unlike the earth, sky, trees and other manifest miracles, the Daily was not, and is not, created.

Rather, the Daily is produced nightly by McGill students. All sorts. People interested in copy-editing, layout, and discussion about what goes into the paper.

And the Daily needs lots more students. To produce the only university daily newspaper in Canada — McGill's Daily.

The Producers meet every day, Sunday through Thursday at about seven-thirty. Come be productive.

McGill's Daily

STUDENTS' SOCIETY EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

Applications are hereby called for:

- 2 positions as McGill observers to A.N.E.Q. (Association Nationale des Etudiants du Quebec).
- 3 positions as members of the External Affairs Department Translation Service.

All applicants are required to be perfectly bilingual.

For more information, call 392-8963

Applications forms are available at Students' Council Offices in the University Centre.

Completed forms must be handed in by 5:00 p.m. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1975.

Classifieds . . .

continued from page 2

Free Guitar lesson. New method guaranteed to work. Suitable for beginners & advanced beginners. For appointment write to Box 250, T.M.R. P.Q. Mention preferred scheduling.

PERSONAL

Tom: Kissing, pinning, prom. It's all too wonderful. And Ellen's a great gal XOXO, L.V.

Problem? Feel you need to rap with a rabbit? Call Israel Hausman 341-3580.

Irish Canadian Male, Graduate student (late twenties, tall considerate) wishes to meet attractive female student in twenties. Discretion assured. Photo appreciated. Reply Box 1113, Station H, Montreal.

Legal Aid information & counselling, Free, Student Union B46, 10-4 P.M. 392-8918.

ENTERTAINMENT

Come to L-132 at 8:00 This Wednesday night and see THE INVASION OF THE BODY SNATCHERS taking place right before your very eyes.

LOST

Lost: English sheep dog, gray and white, closely trimmed. Near McGill. Reward: 845-1661 or 845-1661.

Lost 1 beige wallet. If you found my I.D. No. 7111347 and other cards and pictures, please call 482-1940.

FOR SALE

SKI BOOTS FOR SALE: Kastinger World Cup size 8, A1 condition. Reg. \$195, must sell \$95. Firm. Call Martin 747-2753 or 744-6297.

letters

Student government for whom?

To the Daily:

Malcolm Guy's article in last Thursday's Daily expressed two points which I believe are fairly accurate in describing the McGill Students' Society: 1) It is basically unrepresentative of "student interests" and 2) It is wholly servile to the administration and its interests. I would like to try to expand on these two points in order that we might see the real role of the Students' Society more clearly.

First, we must understand that the university is a reflection of the society in which it exists. The students, comprising the largest constituent body, actually hold the least power and are virtually devoid of any influence in the decision-making process of the university as a whole. The university workers are only better off in that they probably have a representative organization more responsive to their needs than our own Students' Society is to ours. It is the administration, in fact, which holds the "real" power here (control over wages and finances in general), with the teaching faculty caught somewhere between their department heads and the students. The administration, needless to say, constitutes a small minority of the university population. The administration reigns over all, including the sham Students' Society.

Thus the term "student government" when applied to something of the calibre of the present Students' Society is indeed a laughable title. The "system of government" as it exists on campus must be seen for what it is, a system based upon common injustice, denying even such a fundamentally basic right as equal representation. "Student affairs" are narrowly defined as being those things immediately concerning the individual student (fees, clubs, etc.). Less superficially, student affairs really concern all decisions taken within the university, from hiring and firing of faculty to curriculum.

The present Students' Society is not at all concerned with such questions, it wants only to patch up its various financial problems so that it might go on with its continuing policy of internal patronage and mismanagement.

So what do we do?

Well, whatever is done, if anything, it must be understood that reform of the present Students' Society itself would be futile, since nothing would really change. Radical change must take place on a wide scale, there must be a reorganization of the power structure of the university in favour of the students, with the administration made to serve its constituents, not the other way round. The Students' Society should either be allowed to die or (once the present executive has been ousted) used temporarily as an instrument to institute change.

Goals should include a rejection of the university as a place for the manufacture of "cogs

ensuring the function of society" (Cohn-Bendit) as it now stands. For inspiration we might look to the stand of the students of the sociology department at the Université de Montreal who, when their suggestions for change in curriculum were rejected by the department, went on to hold their own classes independently.

In summing up it should be reiterated that reform alone is not a valid solution. However, should reform become the issue, I believe that resistance by either the Students' Society or the administration (or both) will leave no recourse for even moderate students but radical change.

Dave Rosen
Arts U2

Nation wants screws

To the Daily:

After attending part of last Thursday's Students' Society circus, I was sorry to realize that I am neither black, East-Asian, a socialist, a debater, or least of all a woman. This, it seems is the only way to cash in on the annual Students' Society giveaway, because with the apparent intention of being liberal and all inclusive they have satisfied only the vocal, dynamic, and militant minority. The rest of us — the non-aligned, mildly apathetic majority are left to take our chances with botulism in the cafeteria and the dubious privilege of membership in the Young Socialists.

Before demanding another ten bucks from our already dwindling pockets, the Students' Society should come up with some definite signed and sealed projects like a well maintained Student Lounge, a Recreation Hall, and a half decent pub. Then they should apply the screws to some of these free spending clubs and convince them to start operating on a paying basis as do the Savoy, Hellenic, and Equestrian Societies. Expenditures such as \$1500 for simultaneous translation of the Women's Union seminars and the fact that the Women's Union couldn't come up with even \$1's worth of advertising makes one feel that if we vote the Society a \$10 fee increase we'll probably have the waiters in Gertrude's taking orders in Greek, Russian, Portuguese and Swahili.

Ted Nation

Today . . .

continued from page 3

Christian Science Organization at McGill University:

Our first meeting this year will be held this afternoon at 4 pm at 3484 Peel Street. All are warmly invited to attend. For more information, phone Florence Taylor at 392-5890 or 733-4984.

Anthropology Students' Association:

Meeting today at 12 noon in Leacock 738 to discuss and choose films, speakers, and plan this year's first A.S.A. party. All anthro students welcome.

Library Workshops:

Today's topic is Reference Books. Meet at the Redpath Undergraduate Library Info/Reference Desk at 3 pm.

STUDENTS' SOCIETY EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

EXECUTIVE APPLICATIONS

are hereby called for the following positions:

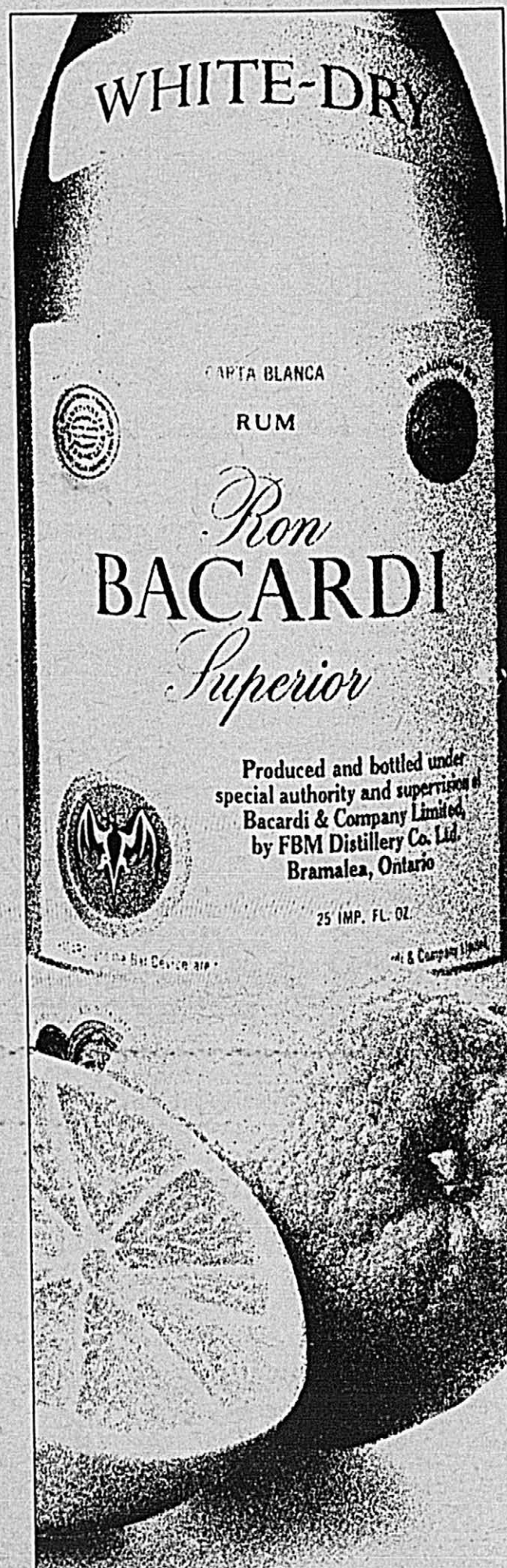
McGill University Senate Committee

Academic Policy Committee	• 3 representatives (1 from Graduate Studies & Research)
University Admissions Committee	• 3 representatives
University Bookstore Committee	• 4 representatives
Committee on the Coordination of Student Services	• 12 representatives (1 from each faculty, 2 from Grad. Studies, 1 academic, 1 professional)
Committee on Physical Development	• 3 representatives (1 from Graduate Studies & Research)
Committee on Disclosure of Information	• 3 representatives
Committee on Educational Development	• 2 representatives
Honorary Degrees Committee	• 3 representatives
Committee on Libraries	• 1 representative
University Museums Committee	• 2 representatives
University Scholarships Committee	• 3 representatives
Committee on Scheduling and timetabling	• 2 representatives
Committee on Student Grievances	• 2 representatives
Committee on Student Records	• 2 representatives
Summer Session Committee	• 2 representatives (1 from Graduate Studies)
Joint Committee on Rights & Responsibilities	• 3 representatives
Committee to Maintain A Continuing Review of University Government	• 3 representatives

Application forms may be picked up at the Students' Council offices in the Students' Centre

Completed applications should be submitted to Miss L. Laporte, Executive Secretary, **NO LATER THAN 5:00 P.M. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1975.**

Last year's representatives are urged to re-apply.



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Stanford, California 94305

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CROSS COUNTRY TURKEY TROT

There will be an Intramural Cross Country Run consisting of
approximately 2-3 miles in length on Wednesday, October 8,
at 5:15 p.m.

The run will commence in Molson Stadium and include
some of the Mount Royal jogging trails adjacent to McGill.

EVERYONE WELCOME - NO ENTRY FEE.

A THANKSGIVING TURKEY
TO THE WINNER!